

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1853.

## Prospect for a Second Punic War.

The difficulties which are to be anticipated in our negotiations with Mexico are founded not only in the important interests which Mexico considers herself as having at stake, but in the innate hostility with which "the Roman race" regard all foreigners, ripened, we regret to see in our particular case, into an ill-disguised hatred.

We have read, with much interest, the views of the organ of the Mexican government, which can, of course, express no opinion without the approval of the President. That journal continues to be filled with bitterness against the United States, and, so far from pursuing that course of conciliation to be inferred from the courteous language of the Minister of Mexico, we perceive that it abounds with imputations against our Government and people, and also with boasts of Mexican prowess, coupled with the assertion that the United States will find a different reception if it should again invade their country.

An article of the 29th June is devoted to the Mesilla question and to the Union newspaper. The first is disposed of very summarily. Mexico claims the Mesilla under the treaty of Guadalupe, and, assuming that the report of the Boundary Commission is final, seems to consider the present Administration as annulling the acts of its predecessor. This assumption is followed by the intimation that the government can "as well repeal the treaty of Guadalupe, renew the contest which that treaty terminated, and demand more territory in payment for peace." Such declaration will of course conclude all argument. If Mexico assume that the American title originates in the violation of treaty faith, and will allow no discussion as to the intent of the parties who made the treaty, nor as to the formal execution of the Boundary Commission, an issue exists between the two countries which gold or steel can only adjust.

The *Universal* recites the argument of the Union, which it considers "as futile as the phrases employed in connexion with Mexico are inappropriate." "Admitting the premises of the Union," says the *Universal*, "the Republic of the North can designate according to its own wishes the limits which shall divide it from Mexico, or take as much territory from the latter as may be desirable." It then indulges in an ironical and declamatory strain of invective:

"President Polk invaded our country because his country sought the gold of California, and desired more land. There are also places in Sonora, and our land tempt the men of the North with the abundance and variety of their products. Why should not Mr. Pierce give a taste of these to his Democrats? Why should he not extend—as they say—the 'area of freedom,' that its blessings may be conferred upon a people who are considered as slaves? Oh! it will be an enterprise every way worthy of the Model Republic to emancipate the New World with the same system that it has employed in Texas, California, New Mexico, and all other countries which it has brought under its authority since it has turned out a conqueror, seizing the soil and exterminating the inhabitants."

Upon the remarks of the Union, that the conduct of Mexico in occupying the Mesilla valley is not merely "insolent but insane," the *Universal* says:

"Such words are unworthy a government which respects itself, but very fit to be used by a nation whose policy is founded in the brutal right of force. The new Rome shall know that Mexico knows well all the miseries, all the bad faith of her Cincinnati; and that, although poor and feeble, she carries in her bosom that spirit of independence and dignity which have always distinguished the Spanish race, in repelling its enemies or dying in the defence of their honor. She shall know that we have thrown off the torpid thralldom with which her dark policy has enchaind us, and that, free from fatal prejudices, we are not subject to her will, as the official journal at Washington has represented. She shall know that we have a government; that with this government we have recovered our hopes; and that with these hopes the courage of our people has been born again, and cannot be again subdued, as in 1847. The Government of the United States will learn that, as we have heretofore stated, it was not her arms which then overcame us, but our own discords; that we are now united under the same banner, and inspired with the same hopes, and that amongst these hopes we nourish one—to show to the world, if she compels us to do so, that a people inspired by true faith and virtue can resist, with a good result—although it may be poor and feeble—a nation which believes in nothing except in those material interests which make it appear strong and powerful."

To this might be added the assertion of the same paper in regard to the claim of the Government of the United States to the Mesilla:

"That it cannot contemplate, without shuddering, the idea that there exists in the New World—a nation which, covered with the mantle of liberty and democratic fraternity—desires to aggrandize itself at the expense of its neighbors, and consents that each of its sons should ordain robbery and theft as the law of his conduct and the principles of his policy."

Such language is no doubt intended to stimulate popular hostility against the United States, or it may be intended to inspire the subjects of SANTA ANNA with confidence in his prowess, and a conviction that his sway can alone save them from the grasp of the United States. But such a spirit, emanating from a press which can speak nothing that the Government does not approve, is either significant of the intentions of the Government or calculated to kindle a feeling unfavorable to the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries. Such language cannot be counteracted by the felicitous flatteries of diplomacy. These are understood to amount to nothing and to commit no one. Russia has just told Turkey in the most courteous manner that her reasons for having refused the imperial request are wholly unsatisfactory, and the very courteous congé of the Minister has been perhaps followed by the cannon of his master. We think from the

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1853.

There is a vague and extremely doubtful rumor abroad, to the effect that the Hon. Robt. J. Walker will delay his departure for China until winter, and that he may not go at all. I have not been able to see the honorable gentleman, but confess that I have little faith in the report that he will abandon the mission he so recently accepted because of the belief that his predecessor—Hon. Humphrey Marshall—has taken a course, with reference to the existing intestine troubles in the Celestial Empire, calculated to enhance the difficulties which any Minister from the United States must expect to encounter in his efforts to open more extensive and profitable relations of amity and commerce with that extraordinary people. Mr. Walker has all his life been energetically engaged in world-strife; and his path to the proud eminence he now occupies in the estimation of his countrymen, is all strewn with the remnants of obstacles vanquished by his determination, energy, perseverance, and skill. To suppose that now in his veteran days he will shrink from a mission esteemed by himself of surpassing importance, because of an obstacle that must vanish with the recall of him who rears it, and a disclaimer of his act, seems simply absurd.

It may be that Mr. Walker is disheartened because the delay entailed by the failure of the Government to furnish him a vessel suitable for the purposes of his mission. Indeed, he may well be disgusted, in common with all thinking men, at the miserable, contemptible system pursued by Congress with reference to our navy, which leaves the Executive without adequate means to carry out in suitable manner even the diplomacy of the country. The Princeton was sent to the fishing grounds for trial, ere she should be despatched to China, but had not sailed two hundred miles ere she "flattened out," and it is scarcely possible that she can be trusted far out to sea before her boilers are replaced. The Saranac, then, is the only vessel out of commission which can be detailed to take Mr. Walker to China. But she too is in the hands of the machinists, and Uncle Sam can't have her until some time in October. If Mr. Walker waits for her he cannot reach his post, as has been already stated, until some time in January next.

But the recent advice from Commodore Perry suggests a plan of operation which it strikes me might be followed to great advantage. The Commodore will return to Macao with his fleet in October, to winter there. Why cannot Mr. Walker start for England in August, take the overland route to China, and arrive out at some convenient point in India about in time to meet the East India squadron on its return from Japan? He would thus be enabled to take the Susquehanna, if he chose, for his conveyance to Shanghai, and might have the entire fleet at his command for several months. This would give him all the impress to be acquired from the presence of American armaments, and much more of it than could be gained by the presence of either the Princeton or the Saranac. In the meantime, the latter vessel, having completed her repairs, would arrive out in January or February next, in ample time for the Minister's use, when Commodore Perry shall be ready to renew his visit to the ill-mannered Japanese. If there is objection to this course I cannot see it, and the condition of affairs in China at this time certainly seems to demand the immediate presence there of an American representative fully competent to foster and develop the important interests we may hope to acquire there during the progress of the political changes now unfolding in that quarter.

It is a lamentable fact that, small as our navy, we have not the means of keeping up its efficiency. Its most valuable vessels—the steamers—are not fit for service more than half the time, and Government is compelled to submit them for repair of machinery to the mercy of private contractors, who turn them out too frequently after months of unnecessary detention, almost as useless as before repairs were attempted. To remedy all this we need Government machine-shops, fixing individual responsibility somewhere for the work done on United States account, and where there will be every motive to secure good work, and no temptation to slight or neglect. Under such a system the steamer Alleghany, for over a year past in the hands of some private operator at Norfolk, would probably have been ready for sea within four months.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the custom-house officers in future to take the invoice cost of foreign importations as the valuation by which to estimate the duties to be collected thereon, in all cases except where the importer or his agent declares, on oath, that the merchandise had depreciated prior to the shipment, in which case the depreciated price sworn to shall be taken as the declaration of cost, and shall be conclusive against the importer. This is a point of considerable interest to dealers in imported merchandise.

ZKE.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Yesterday our city and vicinity was again greeted with a succession of most refreshing showers, reducing the atmosphere to a delightful temperature, and clothing all nature in holiday attire. The crops of every description in this vicinity appear to be in a most flourishing condition, having nearly or quite recovered the ill effects of the late drought. Our exchanges, in nearly every direction, speak in hopeful terms of the crops, occasioned by the reception of recent fine showers. There is no doubt, however, but in some places in this and adjoining States the dry season has very seriously affected the crops—indeed to so great an extent as to oblige many farmers to become purchasers of breadstuffs instead of sellers. The timely rains now acknowledged will doubtless avert, in a great degree, the widespread destruction that was so imminently threatened; but for devout thanksgiving to an overruling Providence should not be withheld.—*Savannah Georgian*.

The reporter of a morning paper relates a curious accident which befell him during his explorations at the Crystal Palace. "In the United States Department," he says, "I fell upon a huge glass case, filled with ladies' dresses, mounted on stands." Having mentioned his fall upon them, he very naively says, that the whole lot was "surrounded by an enormous stuffed white bear," and further pays himself the following compliment: "What so rough an animal had to do with these delicate fabrics, may be a mystery to many, but as we observed that nearly all the dresses were evening ones, and cut very low, the bear, after all, may not have been an inappropriate emblem!" We like a gentleman who can make such pleasant play of himself and his misfortunes.

[New York Com. Advertiser.]

The bodies of the three young ladies, Misses Mary McGonigal, Margaret Price, and Sarah Cavanaugh, who were drowned in the Delaware at the West Jersey ferry wharf, Camden, on Tuesday night, were recovered on Wednesday morning, and Coroner Cullen held an inquest upon their bodies.—*Philadelphia Ledger*, 21st.

DISTRESSING DEATH.—In West Killingly, Connecticut, last week, a man named Burrows, who had been drinking, loaded his gun, and threatened to shoot the family. His son's wife was frightened into fits, and died, several of the blood vessels of the brain having been ruptured.

## Further Intelligence by the Europa.

We have received by telegraph, in advance of the mails brought by the Europa, the following additional items of foreign intelligence:

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A despatch from Bucharest, July 21, states that the body of the army intended to occupy Wallachia were that day crossing the Pruth, at Leora, General Danabescu commanding, and next day the body intended to occupy Moldavia would cross at Skonina. The Hapsburgs have been assured that no change would be made in the government of the principalities. General Luders, with his division, is to occupy Wallachia, and General Darnabescu, Moldavia.

It is stated, on the authority of letters from St. Petersburg, that the principalities will not be occupied at present with more than 25,000 men.

We have advices from Constantinople of June 23d. A mediation, though generally considered impossible, is yet talked of, and that Moezoff would be sent by Russia to Constantinople to engage in negotiations. Others believe that any mission now from Russia would be merely to signify to the Porte that unless the ultimatum be now accepted the Russians would cross the Danube.

We have little beyond rumor on which to found our opinion of the probabilities of actual hostilities. It was generally believed that England and France, having modified their policy, and not looking upon the occupation of the principalities by Russia as an act of war, the Porte would not oppose by force that occupation, but would formally call all the powers of Europe to observe existing treaties.

Negotiations would then be resumed, the result of which will be the guarantee of the privileges and immunities formerly made by the Porte to all the powers, including Russia. The question is not one of personal vanity, any more than it is of policy, on the part of the Czar. Having taken territory in pledge, Nicholas will scarcely diminish his demands. Turkey cannot admit the legality of the Russian occupation, but will not be likely to cross the Danube to force actual war. Neither will the Russians be apt to invade Turkey proper. Consequently the present depressing condition of the Empire may continue some time longer.

It was rumored that a conference was to be held between France, England, Austria, and Prussia, to agree upon a protocol to be submitted to Russia and Turkey.

## Latest by Sub-Marine Telegraph.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—The course of business here indicates an increased apprehension of war.

TRIESTE, (no date).—The Russian commandant has forbidden the Hapsburgers to publish the Sultan's edict in favor of the Christians, that being a document which the Czar does not recognize.

## GREECE.

The President of the Council of Ministers has expressed to the Chambers the hope that Greece will not be under the necessity of taking arms in a conflict for foreign interests.

The parties who have designs upon the Island of Candia, thinking the present a favorable time for carrying out their intrigues, are in full activity.

## MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Cotton.—The advices from America, per Canada and Arctic, although of a hardening tendency, failed to produce much effect upon the market, which is still kept in check by the unsatisfactory condition of Eastern affairs; and although a good inquiry has been experienced, holders show their stocks freely, so that no marked change in prices can be quoted. If any thing, the clean, useful qualities above middling, in American, are slightly dearer, but lower qualities are difficult to move.

Liverpool, June 9.—Broadstuffs during the early part of the week were extremely excited, but more favorable accounts of the weather in France checked speculation. There is less firmness in prices, wheat having declined 1s. to 2d., flour 6d. to 3d., from the extreme point of prices two days ago. Western American wheat is quoted at 7s. 7d. to 8s., red and mixed 7s. 3d. to 7s. 7d. Western canal flour 26s. 6d. to 27s. Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Ohio 27s. to 27s. 6d.; sorghs 24s. to 24s. Indian corn in better request at an improvement of 6d. 1s. White, yellow, and mixed range from 31s. to 32s.

Rather more inquiry for beef, and a few retail sales making. Stock low, and dealers buying for their wants. Prime mutton 95s to 105s; ordinary 90s to 95s.

Pork.—More inquiry than for three weeks past, some being taken for export. Holders firm and prices steady; prime Eastern mutton 80s to 85s; Western 75s. 6d. to 75s. Bacon in fair demand at previous quotations, viz: 44s to 52s. Shoulders—Some sales at 32s to 34s.

These arrivals freely and finds a ready sale. Ordinary is dull. The range is 40s to 61s. 6d., duty paid.

Lard.—Considerable arrivals; holders firm. Sales at 53s. 6d. to 54s. for fine.

## From Costa Rica.

We have a file of *La Gaceta de la Costa Rica*, published at San Jose, on the 18th ultimo.

The commercial commission had decided to open to commerce the port of Tarcoles, on the Pacific. A company has been incorporated for the purpose of running steamers on the west coast to Panama, and the books of the company have been opened at San Jose. The advertisement is a curious exposition of the state of the country. It sets forth that gold ounces will be received at sixpence, in payment for shares.

The advices from Guatemala are to the 6th of May. General Cabanas had refused to ratify the convention entered into by General Carrara with the Honduras authorities, and the questions between the two governments had relapsed into their former irritated state. The official paper of Guatemala expresses itself with much bitterness against the policy of Honduras, but in such manner as leads to the supposition that Guatemala will not take the initiative in open hostilities. The Costa Rica papers think that Honduras has not shown a true spirit of conciliation in the matter, as she did not follow the example of Guatemala and decrease her force on the prospect of an arrangement.—*N. O. Picayune*.

PRaiseworthy Example.—We take great pleasure in publishing the following letter. The operatives in the Lawrence Bay State Mills, by this patriotic movement, have set a noble example to the citizens of this State and the whole country. We hope the people of Massachusetts will follow up the good work so well begun at Lawrence.

## Boston Transcript.

"LAWRENCE, MASS., JULY 18, 1853.  
"IGNATIUS SARGENT, esq., Treasurer Washington Monument Association, Boston—Dear Sir: At the request of the donors, persons employed in the Bay State Mills, a manufacturing company in this place, I enclose five hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty-two cents, as their contribution to the completion of the Washington Monument. Accompanying is a list of the donors, who recognize and thank the blessings toward which the Father of our Country so largely contributed, who feel it an honor and a duty to aid in the erection of a monument designed to perpetuate the memory of the virtues of the deceased hero and sage, and to serve as a memorial to future ages of the love of a grateful people.

"I am, with respect, your obedient servant.  
"O. H. PERRY.  
"Agent Bay State Mills."

WHAT A PITY!—The Sunday *Atlas* says it was a great pity that President Pierce could not be "honey-fogged" into partaking of that splendid breakfast which was so nicely prepared for him in Fourteenth street on Friday morning. It was a sad affair, to oblige a small party of eight to eat a morning meal upon six loaves, at a cost of \$400. The President will never know what he missed by neglecting that superb breakfast and the cosy club of "Hard-shells" he would have met there.

[New York Day-Book.]

THE WEATHER.—For the last ten days we have had copious showers, and on one or two occasions heavy rain, with thunder and lightning. The crops look finely in this vicinity.

[Jackson (Miss.) Flag, 6th.]

## From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, July 19.

**Russia and Turkey.**  
The relations of these two powers absorb the attention of the press, both of England and France. It is placed beyond doubt that Russian troops have passed the Pruth, and that, whether on the 26th or 27th of June is not very clear. That, however, is a matter of little moment. The corps destined for the occupation of Wallachia passed the Pruth at Leora; that which was to invade Moldavia passed at Skonina. General Gortschakoff was to arrive at Bucharest on the 6th instant.

On the 26th of June the Czar issued a manifesto, of which the following are the most important passages:

"PETERHOFF, June 14, (26,) 1853.  
"It is known to our faithful subjects that the defence of our faith has always been the sacred duty of our ancestors.

"From that day it pleased the Almighty to place us on the throne of our fathers, the maintenance of the holy obligations with which it is inseparably connected has been the object of our constant care and attention; these acting on the ground work of the solemn treaty of Kainardji, which subsequent solemn treaties with the Ottoman Porte have fully confirmed, have ever been directed toward upholding the rights of our church.

"All our efforts to prevent the Porte from continuing in this course proved fruitless, and even the oath of the Sultan himself, solemnly given to us, was soon perfidiously broken.

"Having exhausted all means of conviction, and having in vain tried all the means by which our just claims could be peaceably adjusted, we have deemed it indispensable to move our armies into the provinces on the Danube in order that the Porte may see to what his stubbornness may lead.

"But, even now, we have no intention of commencing war; in occupying those provinces, we wish to hold a sufficient pledge to guarantee for ourselves the re-establishment of our rights under any circumstances whatever.

"We do not seek for conquests; Russia does not require them. We seek the justification of those rights which have been so openly violated. We are still ready to stop the movements of our troops if the Ottoman Porte will bind itself to observe solemnly the inviolability of the orthodox (Pravoslavna) church. But if, through its stubbornness and blindness, it desires the contrary, then, calling God to our aid, we shall leave no stone unturned, and, with a full assurance in the arm of the Almighty, we shall go forth to fight for the orthodox faith."

Our London correspondent comments upon the terms of this manifesto as indicating a readiness on the Czar's part to avoid extreme measures, if possible; and the improvement of both the French and English funds after its publication indicates that "Spectator" and "Review" are in a measure correct in the general sentiment in London and Paris. The mission of the Austrian messenger, Count Gyulai, to St. Petersburg, is generally supposed to be another favorable sign. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times considers the count's mission as part of a prearranged affair. Russia he deems quite incapable at present of coping with the opposition which her course has evoked, but supposes that it was agreed that, to save appearances, a small Russian corps should enter the Danubian provinces; that then Austria should employ her influence with the Emperor Nicholas, who would express his willingness to listen to the friendly counsel of such a faithful ally.

The opinion seems to prevail in quarters likely to have information that the proffer of good offices on the part of Austria will commence only when the Danubian provinces are occupied by the Russians, and the straits of the Dardanelles entered by the combined fleets; and that then direct explanations will be found necessary between Russia, on the one hand, and England and France on the other. The correspondent of the *Times* also throws out the following suggestion:

"It is also believed that, in order to effect an understanding between Russia and Turkey, Mr. de Bismarck will propose to change the terms of the 7th instant into a convention, in which, as contracting parties, all the powers who signed the treaties of 1841 would concur. By this means Russia would be authorized to say that what she demanded was a treaty, and that her demand had been complied with. On the other hand, Turkey might say that what she had, under a menace, refused to power exclusively, she had not hesitated to grant to all the great powers united for the purpose of maintaining the peace of Europe."

All this is, of course, mere supposition, but it has plausibility on its side. The invasion, however, is a fact; and it is observable that the French papers seem to be more exasperated at this step on the part of Russia than the English. The Russian Ambassador at Paris had an interview with the French Minister of Affairs on the 19th, in which quantity of muskets having been supplied to the Turkish government, which M. Kiselef complained of as an incitement to war against Russia. M. Drouyn de Lhuys gave the following explanation:

"He said that there was nothing contrary to precedent, or inconsistent with the excellent relations existing between France and Turkey, in coming at the request of the latter to supply the number of muskets (40,000 instead of 60,000, as first mentioned). Such services were mutually rendered by governments on amicable terms with each other; and he denied emphatically that it could be construed into an act of hostility to Russia, inasmuch as there was no declaration of war made by that power against the Porte. He trusted that that explanation would be sufficient; he should feel regret if it were not, but he had none other to give. It is said that M. Kiselef appeared quite satisfied—in a diplomatic sense—with the explanation."

We have scarcely information enough yet to form a decided opinion respecting the course likely to be pursued by England and France. The London *Examiner* has a strong article condemnatory of Russia's policy toward Turkey, but it throws doubt upon the immediate policy of England. The London *Times* also has an article in the same sense, but it breathes no prophesy respecting England's course under the circumstances. The *Daily News* mentions that the British cabinet sat for four hours on the 2d of July, when the news that the Czar had given orders for his troops to move reached London, but thus leaves the future in doubt.

"As the case stands, the public sense of national honor, deeply pledged for the preservation of Turkey, puts hesitation out of the question. The Porte refused Prince Menschikoff's demands confessedly and notoriously by the advice of Lord Stratford and M. de la Cour, and in reliance on the assurances of both that England and France would never consent to any further encroachments of Russia—any national rivalry—on either side of the Danube. That encroachment is now about to be made. Will it be repelled and punished?"

The Paris press speaks more pointedly, and the facts that the French journals say only what the government permits them to say, and that nearly all of them speak in almost the same language, lead to the inference that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has given the cue. They all maintain that the passage of the Pruth by the Russians is a violation of all treaties. The *Steels* has the following, which appears to have made considerable impression in Paris:

"The Czar, in spite of treaties, of justice, and of international law, invades the Turkish territory. It will, no doubt, be said that the question of the invasion of the principalities is a case of war. Certainly neither England nor France can declare themselves virtually at war with Russia because that power violates a treaty between the Czar and the Sultan. It is for the latter to take the initiative. France and England have done all that depended on them, in expressing, in diplomatic despatches, the formal opinion that the occupation of the principalities constitutes a *casus belli*. If Russia enters the provinces of the Danube, and the Sultan summons the allied fleets, the fleets will respond to his invitation. This is what we consider certain.

As for the supposition that Turkey would allow herself to be insulted, despoiled without demanding assistance which she has at hand, and which is generously offered to her, we consider it

morally and materially unacceptable. The manner in which the Sultan defended the right of asylum in 1848 and 1850 should, it seems to us, place him out of the reach of that kind of cowardice; for it is an accusation of that kind that some persons have dared to make in stating that, though supported by France and England, he will give way to Muscovite insolence."

"An attempt is about to be made, it is easy to foresee, to create doubts as to the resolutions of the British government. It is our duty to warn public opinion not to be misled on the subject. The policy of England is not carried on by the sole will of the crown. This policy is inspired and even commanded by public opinion, which moves and expresses itself with sovereign liberty. It is afterward expressed in Parliament, of which the ministers are necessarily all members—no one being able to enter either of the legislative chambers except he belongs to one by hereditary right or the other by election. In such a country it is known in advance what the government will do, and the explanation it gives is an homage rendered to the power of opinion, and not a detailed statement of the projects of the executive government."

"This is what must not be forgotten in reading the replies which are about to be made to Mr. Layard in the House of Commons by Lord J. Russell, and in the House of Lords to the Marquis of Clanricarde by the Earl of Aberdeen. Friday, the 8th of July, will be a decisive day, for it will prove that the English Ministry has become homogeneous under the pressure of public opinion—that free and powerful Queen of Great Britain—and it will tear away all the veils which it is attempted to extend over the sincerity of the Anglo-French alliance."

The Emperor of Russia had been on a visit of inspection to the forts at Cronstadt, Rishbarch, and Cronschlo.

A letter from Vienna, dated June 30, published in the *Journal de Vienne*, says: "Communications from Odessa state that trade is completely stagnant, from the apprehension felt of seeing the port suddenly closed, and all exportation and importation of goods being rendered impossible. The news from the Danubian principalities is just as discouraging; it has no confidence in the future; and at Jassy and Galatz the foreign firms are getting in their capital."

Another from Genoa, of the same date, published in the *Parlamento*, says that many persons had applied to the Turkish consul there to be employed in the Sultan's army, but the consul declined their services, as he had not received any instructions on the subject.

The following compose the present cabinet of Russia:

"1. Prince Tschernysheff, General of Cavalry and Minister of War, President of the Imperial Council, and of the Ministry. 2. Count Nesselrode, Chancellor of the Empire, Privy Councillor and Minister for Foreign Affairs; his Assistant Secretary, J. G. Senyavin, Senator. 3. Prince Volkonsky, General of Infantry, Minister of the Royal Household and of Amusements. 4. Count von Alderberg, General of Infantry, and Postmaster General. 5. Count Kleinmichel, General of Infantry, Director General of Posts and Chancelleries and Public Buildings. 6. Count Wronschensky, Privy Councillor, Minister of Finance and Secretary of State. 7. Herr Chitrovo, Privy Councillor, and Comptroller of the Empire. 8. Count Kiselef, General of Infantry, Minister of the Imperial Domain. 9. Prince Serebrinski Schimallow, Privy Councillor, and Minister of Public Education. 10. Count Panin, Privy Councillor, Secretary of State, and Minister of Justice. 11. Count Perowski, Privy Councillor and Minister of the Interior. 12. Prince Menschikoff, Admiral and President of the Marine Department."

As a further favorable indication, it may be mentioned that St. Petersburg correspondents report that a great number of high officials and officers continue to leave the capital on furloughs, in pursuit of pleasure and health. It appears to be conceded, however, that any movement in favor of the Greek Church would greatly increase the popularity of the Russian government at home.

Regular advices from Constantinople are only as late as June 20, six days, at least, before Russia marched her troops across the frontiers.

At 5 o'clock on the 16th, Mr. Argyropoli went to the Porte, and had half an hour's conversation with Redschid Pacha, who delivered into his hands the reply to the ultimatum. In most mild and conciliatory language the demands of Russia, as contained in Count Nesselrode's note, were rejected, with high reasons (*hautes raisons*) connected with the dignity and sovereignty of the Empire of the Sultan. Should the latter have been held out, that in case of the rejection of the note the Russian troops would cross the frontiers, 'be put into execution,' the Imperial Government would be under the painful necessity of considering it a declaration of war."

In consequence of what had occurred, M. Bismarck left on Friday, taking with him the archives, various papers, and a great number of service which were at Constantinople. The Turkish semi-official journal, after speaking in most flattering terms of the high qualities of the Emperor Nicholas, and the earnest wish of the Porte to oblige him, observes: "Turkey has made all the sacrifices which are possible. If it went further, it would sacrifice its dignity, fortune, independence, and existence (high). The article concludes with the expression, 'an ultimatum,' and so the different members of the Russian Empire return to their posts."

"The frigate *Mesidhis* has gone to Smyrna to fetch a troop of militia. Other vessels have brought soldiers from Beyrout and Brussa. On the 16th the Niger and Retribution reached Constantinople. The first vessel brought the news of the arrival of the British fleet with 700 guns, 10,000 men, with 900 guns. The three-decked Friedland, with 120, the Jena, with 90 guns each, are expected. The *Journal* opines that, should a collision occur, Admiral Dundas would have the chief command of the fleet, and a French general of any troops that might be landed."

A correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* writes that the Turkish fleet has 1,000 and the Russian Black Sea fleet 1,500 guns. According to the Turkish accounts, the army already consists of 260,000 men; 40,000 volunteers have already presented themselves. "The Turks are working hard at the block-houses on the heights which command the entrance to the Bosphorus from the Black Sea. Lord Stratford has recently been twice the seargent, whose stay was very prolonged. It is expected that at the first movement of the Russian troops toward the frontier the fleets will come to the Bosphorus."

"The *Oest. Correspondenz* says: 'On the 21st of May the ministers of the great powers agreed on a certain form of note, which each of them presented separately.' In a word, Austria disapproves the policy of Russia, but is not inclined to go to war with France and England may choose to lead her."

The following is the text of the note addressed by Redschid Pacha to M. de Nesselrode, in reply to the Russian ultimatum:

SUBLINE PORTE—DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

To His Excellency the Count de Nesselrode: Sir: I lost no time in laying before His Majesty the Sultan, my august master, the despatch which your excellency has done me the honor to address to me on the 19th (31st) of May.

His Majesty the Sultan has always shown, and on all occasions, the greatest regard for his majesty the Emperor of Russia, whom he has ever looked upon as his sincere ally and well-disposed neighbor. The Sublime Porte, while entertaining no doubt of the generous intentions of the Emperor, has been deeply grieved at the interruption of relations between them which has unfortunately occurred, and which arises perhaps from the Emperor not understanding the real difficulty in which the Porte has found itself placed on the question embodied in the diplomatic note of the religious privileges accorded to the Greek religion. Nevertheless, it is consoled by knowing